

of Whooping-Cough * * * Whooping-Cough, which results from a specific infection, is characterized by a severe convulsive cough which ends in a whoop. * * * Dr. Hobson's Whooping-Cough Syrup combines several effective expectorants. It is pleasant to the taste and is taken by children without protest. Administer Dr. Hobson's Whooping-cough Syrup according to directions to relieve the tickling sensation in the throat and to aid in the expulsion of the mucus. Repeat the required dose every hour if needed that its effect may be continuous."

On November 28, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18952. Misbranding of Gliperol. U. S. v. 24 Bottles of Gliperol. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26935. I. S. No. 38406. S. No. 5141.)

Examination of a drug product, known as Gliperol, from the shipment herein described having shown that the circular accompanying the article contained statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which, in fact, it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Puerto Rico.

On September 9, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 24 bottles of the said Gliperol at Aguadilla, P. R., alleging that the article was in possession of Jose Ferrari, Aguadilla, P. R., and was being sold and offered for sale in Puerto Rico, and that it was misbranded in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of ammonium chloride, calcium, sodium, and potassium hypophosphites, menthol, traces of chloroform and a terpene, wild-cherry extract, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the circular accompanying the article, regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: "Griperol Against Cough, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Catarrh, dry or fluid, recent or chronic. Griperol is of great medicinal value. At the same time that it successfully combats the Bronchio-Pulmonary affections, it restores the Organism."

On October 16, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18953. Misbranding of Tabonucol Pectoratol. U. S. v. 24 Bottles of Tabonucol Pectoratol. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26923. I. S. No. 38402. S. No. 5114.)

Examination of a drug product, known as Tabonucol Pectoratol, from the shipment herein described having shown that the bottle label and an accompanying circular contained statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which, in fact, it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Puerto Rico.

On September 5, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 24 bottles of Tabonucol Pectoratol at Aguadilla, P. R., alleging that the article was in possession of Jose Ferrari, Aguadilla, P. R., and was being sold and offered for sale in Puerto Rico, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of codeine, guaiacol, eucalyptol, plant extractives, sugar, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that certain statements appearing in Spanish on the bottle label and in the circular, of which the following is a translation, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no